

Championships and made her historic debut at Forest Hills against Louise Brough, who had just won her third consecutive Ladies' Singles Championship at Wimbledon.

One year later, Ms. Gibson became the first African-American to compete at Wimbledon.

Between 1956 and 1958, she dominated the world of tennis, becoming the first African-American to win major tournaments, including the French Open singles and doubles, the Italian Open singles, Wimbledon singles and doubles, and the U.S. Open singles.

She was selected as the Associated Press Athlete of the Year in 1957 and again in 1958, the first African-American woman to be so honored.

Despite her success and fame, she encountered pernicious segregation throughout her career. Oftentimes when she competed at tournaments, she couldn't stay at the hotels the white players used, or join them for meals at restaurants. But her strength of character, her poise, and her determination carried her through such indignities. And she was gracious, too, writing in her autobiography, "I Always Wanted To Be Somebody": "If I made it, it's half because I was game enough to take a lot of punishment along the way and half because there were a lot of people who cared for me."

In 1958, Ms. Gibson retired from amateur tennis and began a short-lived career in professional basketball for the Harlem Globetrotters. She also pursued a professional career in golf, becoming the first African-American woman on the Ladies Professional Golf Association, LPGA, tour in 1962.

Over the years, Ms. Gibson received many awards and accolades. Some of her most esteemed awards were her induction into the National Lawn Tennis Association Hall of Fame, the International Tennis Hall of Fame, the Black Athletes Hall of Fame, and the International Sports Hall of Fame.

Just a few weeks ago I was eulogizing another New Jerseyan who broke the color barrier, my friend Larry Doby, who played baseball for the Cleveland Indians. What Larry Doby and Jackie Robinson did for baseball, what Jesse Owens did for track and field, Althea Gibson did for tennis. She paved the way for Arthur Ashe, Zina Garrison, and Venus and Serena Williams.

Althea Gibson could have rested on her laurels. But her work wasn't done when she retired from the world of professional sports. She was the New Jersey State Commissioner of Athletics for 10 years (the first African-American woman to hold the post) and served on both the New Jersey State Athletics Control Board and the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness.

The Althea Gibson Foundation, created in her honor and based in Newark, NJ, lives on, helping urban youth develop their tennis and golf skills and improve their lot in life.

It is clear that the life Ms. Gibson led has served as an inspiration for Afri-

can-Americans and all people. While I am saddened by her death, I am glad that she graced us with her presence. Ms. Gibson taught each of us that "without struggle there can be no progress." She struggled, she succeeded, and we are all better for it.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. BARBARA LAZARUS

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay a special tribute to one of the true educational leaders of our time, Dr. Barbara Lazarus, whose contribution to expanding educational access for women and people of color has been immeasurable. It is not often that a single individual envisions how the world can be more just, has the talent to implement that vision, and conveys the passion that attracts others to the cause. Dr. Lazarus embodied all of these attributes and more, working tirelessly for inclusion and understanding.

Dr. Lazarus, an educational anthropologist, served as the associate provost for academic affairs at Carnegie Mellon University until her untimely death this past July. While at Carnegie Mellon, she became a nationally recognized leader in promoting women in science and engineering, and she won Carnegie Mellon's Doherty Prize, the university's highest honor for educational contributions. Dr. Lazarus touched the lives of hundreds of students and staff through her efforts to give women and minorities increased access to nontraditional occupations. Her commitment to promoting women and minorities in science and engineering has had an important impact throughout American higher education, as programs she created to overcome barriers have been replicated across the country.

Also concerned with reaching children, especially girls, she invented "Explanatoids," short lessons explaining the science behind everyday phenomena, from roller coasters to curve balls. This project, too, is being replicated at playgrounds and other institutions, including the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum.

Prior to joining Carnegie Mellon, Dr. Lazarus was the director of the Center for Women's Careers at Wellesley College where her groundbreaking work focused on the role of professional women in a global, multicultural society. She became the codirector and the only non-Asian member of the Asian Women's Institute Commission on Women and Work. In that capacity, she organized meetings in several Asian countries that brought together women scholars, government leaders, and activists to address the challenge of moving Asian women from traditional to nontraditional roles, particularly in the workplace.

Throughout her career, Dr. Lazarus wrote books, articles, and gave hundreds of talks to share her ideas and inspire others in this work. She will be

missed by her family, as well as the hundreds of friends, faculty, and students who were inspired by her counsel. And she will be missed by all of us for her significant contributions addressing important issues of our time, and general improvement of our human condition.●

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in Lincoln, RI. On August 28, 2000, Jesse Ousley, a gay teenager, was severely beaten by a police officer using antigay invectives. Ousley received a bloody nose, two black eyes, and numerous contusions, including marks on his neck, allegedly from the police officer's attempt to strangle him.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.●

IN RECOGNITION OF THE NAAMANS LITTLE LEAGUE

● Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator BIDEN and myself, I congratulate Coaches Joe Mascelli, Bob Waters and H.J. Lopes, and the Naamans Little League team. Their accomplishment of becoming the first Delaware team to reach the Little League World Series demonstrates the success that comes from hard work, perseverance, dedicated coaching, and the support of parents and fans.

The Little League World Series, held during the month of August in Williamsport, PA, ended a dramatic, record-breaking season for the Naamans Little League team. The Delaware State champions and Mid-Atlantic regional champions final overall record through district, state, regional, and world series play was 14-3. They finished their world series experience at 1-2, with a win over Iowa and losses to Arizona and Texas.

This year, the Mid-Atlantic Regional championship team consisted of 12 players: Jarad Carney, Kevin Czachorowski, Scott Dougherty, Cory Firmani, Constantine Fournaris, Danny Frate, Michael Julian, Zack Lopes, Tim Marcin, Dave Mastro, Vince Russomagno, and Kip Skibicki.

Coach Mascelli said his team gained a lot from this experience, both on the field and off the field. One of the highlights was the tremendous outpouring

of fan support, not just from residents of Delaware, but also from people around the nation and the world. They were flooded with letters and emails from states across the nation, including California, and countries as far away as Germany. Coach Mascelli also said his players received an education beyond baseball. They all handled their celebrity status with the public and the media with a maturity well beyond their years. The team's objective at the Little League World Series was to represent the state of Delaware with class and dignity. We are proud to say that the Naamans team accomplished just that.

Today, we congratulate the Naamans Little League and coaches Mascelli, Lopes, and Waters. They accomplished something that no other Delaware team has done, and they made each one of us proud.●

TRIBUTE TO HUGH GREGG

● Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. President, on Wednesday I introduced S. 1692, to designate the U.S. Post Office Building at 38 Spring Street in Nashua, NH as the "Hugh Gregg Post Office Building," and honor one of our State's most beloved and hardest working public servants.

On September 24, New Hampshire lost one of its great citizens, statesmen, and historians when Hugh Gregg passed away at the age of 85. Hugh Gregg was an alderman and then mayor of his hometown of Nashua, leading the city through a time of economic transition by bringing prosperity back to the mill yards lining the Merrimack River in Nashua after they had gone in silent in the 1940s. He was elected the youngest Governor in New Hampshire history at the age of 34, then returned to the private sector to pursue successful ventures as a lawyer and businessman. It was at this point that Hugh Gregg began to evolve into one of the most important figures in New Hampshire history.

Hugh Gregg's love of New Hampshire and politics inspired his passion for preserving, and often-times defending New Hampshire's first-in-the-nation Presidential primary. He was involved formally and informally with many campaigns over the years, and was a virtual encyclopedia of knowledge regarding the history of New Hampshire's unique role in electing Presidents of the United States. In 1998 Hugh Gregg, who is often referred to as the Godfather of the New Hampshire primary, help found the New Hampshire Political Library, which was and is the only nonpartisan, nonprofit institution in the State dedicated to politics and the primary.

Hugh Gregg held high the New Hampshire values of honesty, frankness and caring throughout a life of political, business, and community leadership. I was just one among his countless friends who turned to him for his advice and perspective over the years, re-

ceiving sound counsel often accompanied by a touch of dry wit. My thoughts and prayers go out to Hugh Gregg's wife, Cay, his son and our colleague in the Senate, JUDD GREGG, and the entire Gregg family. My family and I, and all of New Hampshire will miss Hugh Gregg very much.

Mr. President, naming the Post Office in Nashua for Hugh Gregg is an appropriate way to remember the life of one of New Hampshire's most enduring and endearing personalities. I ask that my colleagues in the House and Senate move quickly to pass this legislation in his honor.●

MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD L. PUNARO

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on October 14, 2003, at Marine Barracks 8th & I, Washington, D.C.—the oldest post in the U.S. Marine Corps—GEN James L. Jones, Supreme Allied Commander Europe and Commander, U.S. European Command and the former Commandant of the Marine Corps will officiate at a retirement ceremony for MG Arnold L. Punaro. GEN Punaro is completing 35 years of superlative commissioned service in the United States Marine Corps and is someone I have worked with both in and out of uniform for over 25 of these years. Contingent on the Senate schedule, I intend to be present and join his many friends in wishing him and his family fair winds and following seas.

Many here will recall Arnold's outstanding 24 year career in the U.S. Senate working for our former Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman, Senator Sam Nunn. He started as an intern in Senator Nunn's office in 1973, and rose to become Staff Director of the Senate Armed Services Committee. During that 24-year period he was involved in every major national security decision and set a standard of excellence and leadership that few others achieve. While he came from Georgia, I am proud to say he has been a Virginia resident for 30 years and someone with whom I worked closely during his years in the Senate.

Simultaneously, he was engaged in a highly successful career in the United States Marine Corps which he entered out of college in 1968. At the peak of the draft, he was a volunteer into a tough outfit that I know well. He was an infantry platoon commander in combat in Vietnam where he was wounded in battle and decorated for heroism.

Following active duty service, he went into the reserves in 1973. Over the next 30 years he would serve with distinction in both command and staff billets to include mobilization for Desert Shield/Desert Storm in 1990. He also was mobilized in 1993 to serve as the Commander of Joint Task Force Provide Promise, Forward, in command of all U.S. troops serving in the former Yugoslavia and in Macedonia. His command was part of a multi-national

force and provided much needed stability in that region.

He was promoted to general officer in 1994, and served as Commanding General of several major commands for 5 of his 9 years as a general. Just as he was the longest serving Staff Director of the Senate Armed Services Committee, he had the longest tenure as Commanding General of the 4th Marine Division—one of the legendary divisions of World War II Iwo Jima fame. Today this division has over 20,500 Marines and Sailors located in 105 cities and 38 states. The vast majority fought in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Under his leadership, the 4th Division's warfighting readiness was significantly improved as was demonstrated in Iraq and, upon his departure, he turned over an organization that had achieved the highest readiness ratings that DoD provides.

That does not surprise any of us who worked closely with him over the years because he was known as someone who always had a vision and knew how to get things done—both strategically and tactically. He was direct, forceful, and always focused on reaching the goal.

He was most recently mobilized—for the third time in his reserve career—for Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom as both the U.S. Marine Corps Director of Reserve Affairs and a Special Assistant to the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. During this period the U.S. Marine Corps had the largest call-up of its reserves in their history with a 99 percent show-rate, a rapid deployment to their operational assignments faster than required and great success in combat operations. His experience and leadership were crucial in both the mobilization and demobilization phase.

During this same period his oldest son, Joe Punaro, a 2LT in the Marine Corps was serving as a platoon commander in Iraq in the same Regiment his father served in Vietnam—the 7th Marines of the 1st Marine Division. Joe worked for me as an intern in 2000 and I had the pleasure of visiting with him in Kuwait prior to the invasion. Arnold's daughter Julie is student teaching at Thomas Jefferson High School; daughter Meg is at Mary Washington College and plays on their field hockey team which is in the top ten, and son Daniel is a senior in high school and an aspiring college lacrosse player. His wife Jan has kept them all on this highly successful course.

MG Punaro has now completed two outstanding careers—one in the Senate and one in the Marine Corps. He is a superb leader, thinker and doer. He is now on his third career as a senior executive for a key Virginia company.

On behalf of the members of the Senate Armed Services Committee and Staff as well as the Senate, I want to extend our deepest congratulations and the gratitude of a grateful Nation.●